

The Chicago Eagle

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HENRY F. DONOVAN.

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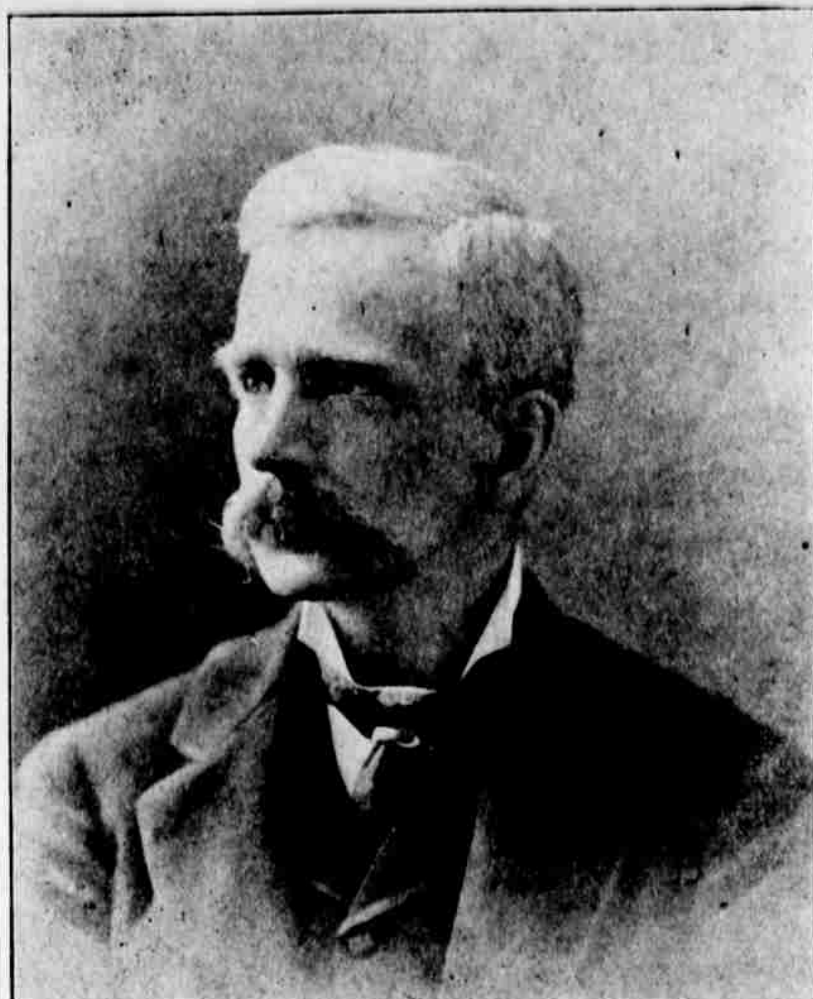
JAMES H. EOKELS,

The Well Known Banker, and Receiver for the Union Traction Company.



JOHN C. FETZER,

Managing Receiver for the Union Traction Company.



MARSHALL FIELD,

One of the Men Who is Financing the Great Subway Scheme.

chief in the discharge of his real duties.

How, for instance, can the fire marshal be expected to maintain in a proper state of discipline and training a force of the size required by the demands of this city; be present and direct the work at all great fires occurring in whatever part of the city, and which in a city of this size must be of frequent occurrence, and at the same time attend to the purchase of horses, the building of engine houses, the securing of materials for uniforms, hose, engines, and all other necessities of the department?

It is a physical impossibility, unfair to expect it, and to a large extent responsible for the shortcomings in the department of which the people now complain. In view of these facts, it will be readily acknowledged that there is no question involved in the new charter proposition more pressing or of more vital importance to the public than the necessity of putting the Chicago fire department on an improved and up-to-date basis. It is the consensus of opinion that what is needed is a section in the new or amended charter providing for the appointment of a board of fire commissioners, which would have control and jurisdiction of all the affairs of the department, with the exception, of course, of the handling of fires and the discipline and placing of the men and commanding officers, which should be solely in the hands of the chief.

In recommending the appointment of such a board, the Eagle does not wish to be understood as advocating a board of police and fire commissioners, as it was the mixing up of the affairs of the two departments that caused so much confusion in former years and led to the abolishment of the old board. A board of fire commissioners pure and simple, composed of capable representative citizens, would take the department out of the rut into which it has fallen, relieve the head of the department of those burdens which have interfered so much with his efficiency in the past, and produce an improvement in this important branch of the municipal service which the public devoutly hopes for.

LATTER DAY CHARITIES.

The immense amount of money given during the last ten years for widely different objects finds no parallel in history. It is true large sums of money in times past have been given to the church, and during the middle ages what was given to the church included education, libraries and charities as well as religion, but there was nothing like the lavish outpouring of money there has been of late, especially in America. Libraries and universities have come in for so large a share of these gifts that the most remote hamlet is likely to be provided with all the reading one can desire, while university privileges reach out to all who are willing to seize them. What turn will this fad for giving take next? The good impulse is evidently destined to continue and to find new channels. Education is all right, but even the capacity to learn has its limits, and there are other needs in life besides brain culture. Scientific investigation ought to come in for a large share of benefit in the future. Each new discovery and invention opens the way for a demand for others. Much as has been accomplished of late by way of scientific research, the field is endless and at present demands large sums of money. There can be no greater boon to humanity than further success in the fields opened by Koch, Finsen, Ramsay, Becquerel, the Curries and others, but these interests cannot be pursued by scientists to any great extent unless means are generously provided. It is not the part of a republican government to foster experiments or provide means for other than immediate demands, but it is the privilege of those gifted with the faculty for money-making or on whom fortune has bestowed her favors to advance these interests by generous donations. It is something to find and conquer new worlds in science, but to be the patron of these discoveries, to be the one to enable them to accomplish the deed is surely less honor than it is his who has the genius for doing it. While the fad for giving is on let the scientists have their share of the funds.

PROPER USE OF MONEY.

The ability to make money is very common among men, but the peculiar faculty of retaining it is much more seldom seen. There is little suffering from inability to earn a living, but the

same cannot be said of those who have never learned to save in time of plenty. The life insurance policies popular at present are an acknowledgment of the fact that the average man cannot trust himself with money not especially needed at once, so to overcome this tendency the frequent and small investment plan has been introduced, to the benefit of many who would otherwise spend this amount in trivial ways. The installment plan of paying for household necessities, and luxuries, too, is another example of the same thing. The man who spends his wealth for things outside of his natural and real needs, and which does not bring value received to him in some of the elevating phases of life, is as much of a blunderer to society as the miser. His trade, no matter how limited, will have a tendency to stimulate business upon an unnatural and unwarranted basis. What are our so-called hard times but the result of this very thing? During times of prosperity and plenty we invariably buy more freely of those things we could and do comfortably live without when times are close. Thus our real and honest needs have been misrepresented to the business and manufacturing world, only to rebound with increased force to the producer. Horace Greeley is quoted as saying, "The world as a world scarcely makes a living." In all the world's history there is no record of any government failing on account of insufficient funds with which to carry on its affairs, but its abundance has brought destruction to many. It requires no uncommon ability to simply make money and hoard it; if one will make this his whole and only ambition in life, but it is the exception to find an individual who is equally talented along the line of properly spending it. Wealth is seldom inherited in any great abundance by more than two generations of the same family. The honest labor and anticipation in connection with the earning of wealth has brought far more happiness into the world than its possession has ever done.

EAGLES.

Members of one religious denomination in the United States decline to vote because the name of God is not mentioned in the constitution. In Italy the Roman Catholics are forbidden to vote because the secular government has seized the city of Rome and the papal states and deprived the Pope of temporal power. It was thought by some persons that the new Pope would not insist on the order issued by his predecessor, but a cardinal has assured the Associated Press that special attention is to be called to the order shortly before the approaching general election in Italy. Less than one-half of the Italian Catholics have in the past respected the wish of the Pope in this respect.

Nothing is more remarkable in connection with the war in the east than the stolidity of the Chinese people. If they take note of the battles they seem to have no preference as to which side shall be victor. This is largely a fact of ignorance, for even the well-informed natives have only the crudest geographical knowledge and do not grasp the meaning of a map. But the stolidity is not altogether attributable to lack of comprehension of military movements in the area of hostilities, but is largely due to racial characteristics. From every point of view the Chinese are an illustration of arrested development. They have been beating time so long as a nation that they cannot grasp the inspiration of the world progress. To them it simply means change, and nothing is so repugnant to the race as that.

There is a strong prospect that this country will not much longer be an exporter of wheat. England, France and other wheat-consuming countries are already looking elsewhere for their supply, refusing to consider the American wheat at existing prices. India and Argentina are at present the only big wheat-producing countries that offer any show of competition with the United States, but the reduction of the export supply in this country will undoubtedly serve as a spur to the cultivation of the cheap lands and cheap labor in India and in South America in the production of the world's greatest staple cereal. It would be a novel experience to find America buying wheat and flour in foreign markets, but such a contingency is highly probable in view of existing conditions and the prospect that our demand for

home consumption will soon be in excess of the home production.

A hundred years ago the manuscript of Milton's "Paradise Lost" was worth about \$100. To-day it is priceless and Mr. Morgan, the present owner, is said to have paid a quarter of a million for it. There are pieces of tapestry in the possession of rich New Yorkers for which they have paid \$100 a square inch. Millet's "The Angelus" is said to be worth \$150,000 and there are hundreds of pieces of canvas scattered over Europe and America worth quite as much. When a Stradivarius violin is sold at public auction in London for so great a sum as \$3,500 the fact is deemed worthy to be cabled to the ends of the earth. A railroad is sold for a billion or a corner lot in Manhattan for the revenues of a principality and nothing is said. These bangles, though of great price, are common enough. But a Strad! In all the world there are scarcely a dozen of these precious old fiddles and all the cunning of modern invention cannot add to their number.

Food adulteration, for many years a subject of contention and discussion in scientific quarters, has received its most serious consideration at the hands of the international jury of awards at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. After several months of close scrutiny of many food samples and the most careful scientific investigation the jurors uncovered conditions that are astonishing. According to Paul Pierce, superintendent of food exhibits at the fair, the following is an actual breakfast in a working man's home in Indianapolis: Fried sausage, colored with aniline red and adulterated with about 10 per cent of corn grits; apple butter, colored with aniline red and loaded with glucose; butter, colored with azo-dye and adulterated with 10 per cent excess of water; coffee, glazed with a glazing compound of dextrine and starch, and colored with brown aniline dye; bread, cheap, soggy baker's stuff not sufficiently baked and containing glucose and malt extract; potatoes; gravy, made from flour, milk and the drip from colored and adulterated sausage. This breakfast consisted of seven articles, of which only one—potatoes—was normal.

Interesting facts are brought out by a table published in a German industrial organ giving the percentages of persons in the leading countries of the world, engaged in the principal lines of "gainful activity." The table is instructive enough to be worth reproducing:

Country.	Agriculture and forestry, mil. mil. talen.	Manufactures and commerce, mil. mil. talen.	Commerce, mil. mil. talen.
Germany.....	37.5	37.4	10.6
Austria.....	58.2	22.5	7.8
Hungary.....	58.6	12.6	3.3
Italy.....	50.4	24.5	7.4
Switzerland.....	37.4	46.7	10.7
France.....	44.3	32.8	9.4
Belgium.....	21.1	41.6	11.7
Netherlands.....	30.7	35.7	17.2
Denmark.....	48.0	24.9	11.8
Sweden.....	40.8	20.9	7.5
Norway.....	40.6	22.9	11.7
England and Wales.....	8.0	58.3	13.0
Scotland.....	12.0	60.4	12.4
Ireland.....	44.6	32.6	5.0
United States.....	35.9	24.1	16.3

Some of these figures are rather surprising, at least at first sight. How many of the best informed persons know that from the "percentage" point of view Scotland leads in manufactures? Again, that Holland uses more men in transportation than any other country, not excepting the United States and that tight, busy little island, Great Britain, cannot be a familiar fact. Europe has had a good deal to say about the American industrial system, yet according to this table, even Italy's percentage of men engaged in manufactures and mining exceeds that of the United States. Our exports of manufactures are still in their infancy, and if our future progress in manufacturing shall in its rate be at all comparable to that which has raised the value of our exports in this line from \$183,000,000 to \$433,000,000, what will Europe say a quarter of a century hence? Finally, what a pitiful showing England makes in her 8 per cent of men engaged in agriculture and forestry! No wonder her statesmen and philosophers are agitating the question of physical deterioration and crying "Back to the land!" The contrast between England and France in this respect is striking. Has it not been said that the wealth of France is in the stocking of her peasant proprietors?

Does the man pursue the woman? Or the woman pursue the man? That is

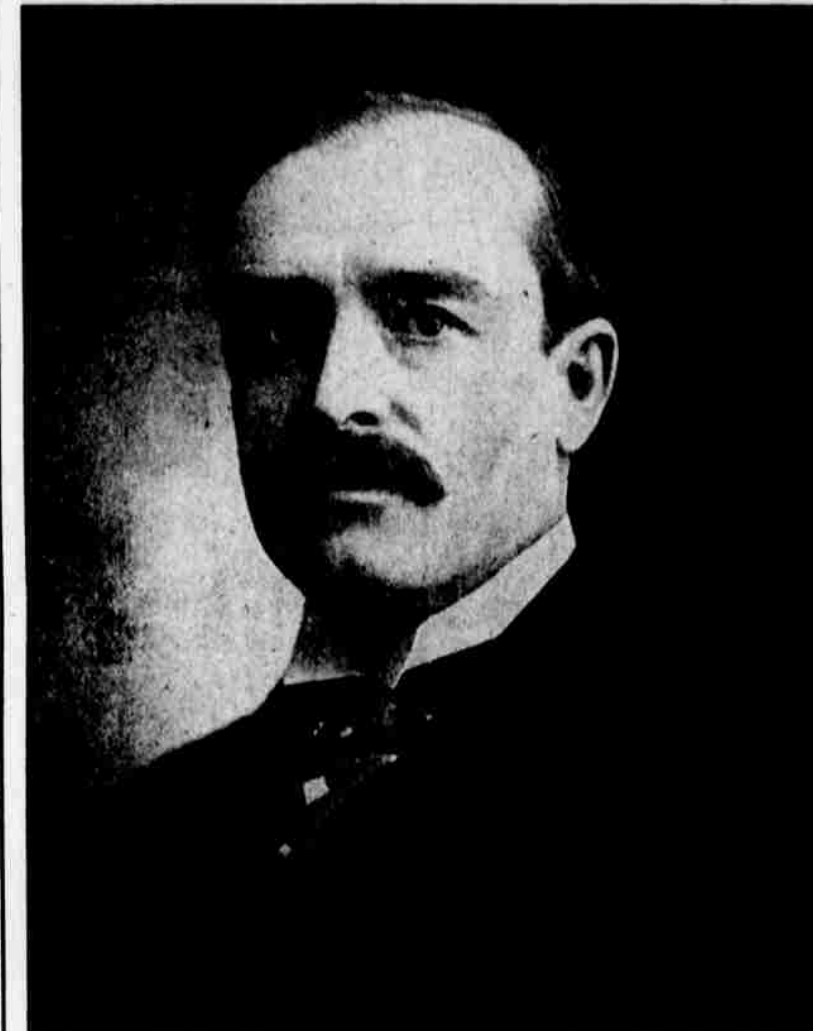
a question which Bernard Shaw, the writer, has brought into interesting discussion. Shaw says that the idea that man is the conquering wooer is one of the absurd ideas that have come down to us from the centuries. Men believe it because it ministers to their vanity. They think themselves irresistible. Women permit them to believe it because it helps them to carry on the pretty game. Shaw says when a woman makes up her mind to marry a certain man that man's doom is sealed. Permitted to think he is the pursuer, he is being pursued so ingeniously that he does not realize the fact until he is in the toils. And in most cases he never finds out the fact. While woman is dragging her captive at her chariot wheels the captive thinks of himself as conqueror. He is snared in his own conceit. Rufford Pyke in an article in a recent magazine agrees with Shaw, and says the poets and novelists are all wrong in picturing man as the successful pursuer. Men and brethren, are these things true? Is it true that woman spreads her net so cunningly that we never know we are trapped? Are we inveigled, charmed, captured and domesticated under the impression that we, Lords of Creation, have done this thing? You that know, please tell us. It would be more to the point, however, if some bright woman, experienced in Cupid's way, would tell us the truth. It is noted that the champions of this new sex philosophy, thus far, are men. Tell us the secret, O woman.

"I'd like to preach a sermon on responsive children," said the man who makes chums of his dear ones. "I've always had a notion that pretty nearly all the mean streaks in a boy were caused by something his dad had or had not done, and I don't believe in original cussedness any more than I believe in infant damnation. If a boy grows up mean and selfish and snarly and full of kinks and trickery I want to know all about his parents before I pass judgment. When my boy hit the piano such a thump that he broke two hammers do you suppose that I came home to find him hiding in the cellar, scared to death of the flogging that was coming his way? Not a bit of it. He looked me in the eyes like a little man and confessed his fault and promised to try to think in future. He understood me just as I understand him, and we'll be partners as long as God lets us live. I went over to buy his winter outfit. His mother generally does that, and you would have thought we were going to a circus, he was so tickled to be with me. He skipped along the street and whistled and frolicked and told me about what he would do when he got big and went to the store with his little boy; and I sort of swelled up as I looked at his brave young face, and hoped that people would know that he was my boy. He picked out his clothes. He knew what he wanted, and when the clerk had him toggled out in a blue coat with big buttons and stood up in front of the mirror he grinned so you could almost see that smile from the rear. And then there were other fixings and a pair of nobby shoes, and while we were waiting for my change boy snuggled up to me and said, 'You're awful good to me, papa. There ain't a boy on our street fixed up for winter so good as me. Thank you for being so good.' And he meant it. That came right from the man's heart in the boy's body. And I couldn't talk because I sort of choked up and thought of the many homes that might contain joy and happiness if parents only tried harder to understand their children. I've had some pretty good times in my life, but I never got more enjoyment for a small expenditure than on that store trip with my chum."

There have been many scientists of late who have called crime a disease and said the guilty party should be sent to a physician or asylum and not to a jail or prison. They hold that a person whose bodily organs were in normal condition would not deviate from the right way and that it is a sin—if there are any sins—to punish a person for a physical condition which he could not help. Now, there are those who go still farther and say love is a disease. The London Lancet, a conservative medical journal, has so far admitted the possibility of it that it has permitted the discussion of the subject in its columns. It would seem as if there could be no question on the matter—that if there was ever anything normal, healthy and most desirable it is love. Love is not only at the foundation of life, but is the one

element that makes life most desirable. Without it everything else is nothing. Yet there are those who argue that love tends to make one—not to say two—morbid and melancholy. Lovesick is so common a phrase that its meaning is at once understood. Lovers are always groaning and sighing. If they are blissful for a time they are soon tearful, "hoping and fearing in passionate pain." The pleas-

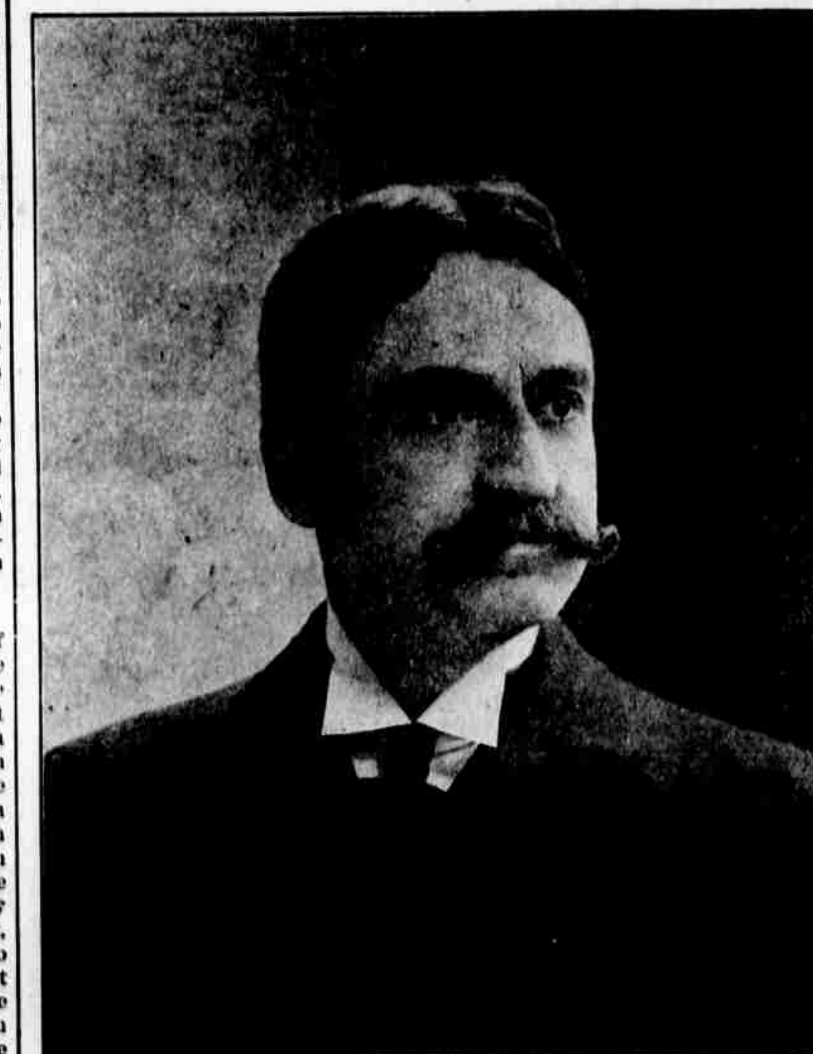
healthy matter which it is said to be it ought certainly to give indications of health instead of sickness. But if love is a disease—which we do not admit it to be—the strange thing about it is that its pain is sweeter than any form of pleasure and its sighings and tears are more delightful than exultation and laughter. The lover would not exchange his apparent misery for a thousand other forms of joy



JOHN M. ROACH,

President of Chicago Union Traction Company.

ures that once satisfied become flat and insipid. The presence of the beloved that promised an ecstasy of joy is often the occasion for tumultuous feeling hardly endurable. Even in novels love is shown to be anything but a constant joy, and the greatest of poets has indicated that the love which is true by no means runs smooth. Now, if it were the normal,



BERNARD A. EOKART,

Prominent Chicago Financier and Merchant, Talked Of for Mayor.

LARGEST
WEEKLY CIRCULATION
IN CHICAGO.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT AND THE NEW CHARTER.

One of the principal things that the citizens of Chicago are interested in is the fire department.

There is nobody on the charter commission that is taking the slightest interest in, or paying the smallest attention to this fact, although it is one that is potent and is daily brought home to every thinking citizen of Chicago. The Board of Underwriters and others who have had so much to say in the past about the department are lying supine and doing nothing about it. The majority of the people believe, however, that something ought to be done to remedy existing conditions in this department.

No chief, no matter how efficient he may be, and no matter how capable and indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, can attend to all the affairs of the department and the tremendous demands made upon it—ever increasing as they are with the growth of the city.

It is impossible for the fire marshal to attend to the details of the business or mercantile affairs of the department, and also to fight fires.

These details are growing year by year, and more and more hamper the